CALIOPE'S CABINET Opened & Reviewed.

WHEREIN

All Gentlemen of what Rank or Quality ſoever, may be informed how to adorn themſelves for Funerals, Feaſtings, and other Heroick Meetings: To know all the Places, Degrees, and diſtinctions of Honour. The Titles due to all Qualitys, Precedency of Kings; all the Orders of Knighthood:

WITH A

Dictionary or Explication of the Terms in Heraldry; the Signification of Deviſes and Charges in Armory and Coats, *&c.*

The ſecond Edition inlarged.

By *JAMES SALTER.*

LONDON; Printed for *VV. Crook*, at the Green Dragon without *Temple-Bar*, 1674.

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To the Worſhipful *Thomas Clifford*, Eſquire; and to the Worſhipful *Henry Ford*, Eſquire; Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Devon*.

Honoured Sirs,

YE *may admire at my Confidence, that dare publiſh under your Names this my unpoliſhed Enchyridion: I muſt ingeniouſly confeſs they are ſubjects too low for either of your high and learned Endowments (which require an advancement by ſome acute Orator) but knowing true Generoſity accepteth what is zealouſly offered, though not deſervingly excellent. I am the more encouraged to preſume on your generous diſpoſitions, hoping it may find admittance from your worthy ſelves; for as Cinthia's borrowed Beams do ſhine from*

Titan's

Titan's *Glory*; *ſo I am ſenſible this Book of mine will appear dark, and may juſtly be rejected without the reflection of your propitious Countenances upon it: Therefore, good Sirs, be pleaſed to own both it and your engaged Servant. Having found you* Amicos inter adverſa, *I could do no other than publickly to own your Favors, the acknowledgment of your Loves to me is my thanks, and to thank you for your Loves, muſt be my beſt acknowledgment; I can do no more, I ſhall never do leſs, and what I want in power is ſupplied in will. Pardon my boldneſs if I have ſoared too high in this enterprize, who is*

Your Servant

to be commanded,

James Salter.

Books printed for, and are to be ſold by Wiliam Crook *at the Green Dragon without* Temple-Bar, 1674.

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Grotius Catechiſme, *Greek*, *Latin* and *Engliſh*, with a *Praxis* to it; by *Chr. VVaſe*, *F. Goldſmith*, Eſquire, *B. Beale*, *&c.* in *Octavo.*

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ly upon Satisfaction. Whereunto is added a Discourse of the intent of Christ's Passion and Death, in *Octavo*, price 1 s. 6 d.

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Sir *Henry Blunts* Voyage into the *Levant*; being a brief Relation of a Journey lately performed from *England*, by the way of *Venice*, into *Dalmatia*, *Sclavonia*, *Bosna*, *Hungary*, *Macedonia*, *Thessaly*, *Thrace*, *Rhodes*, and *Egypt*, unto *Grand Cairo*: With particular Observations concerning the Modern Condition of the *Turks*, and other People under that Empire, in 12. Printed 1672. Price bound, 1 s.

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Ulisses Travels, as they were related by himself, in *Homers* 9, 10, 11, and 12 *th* Book of his *Odisses*, Englished by *T. H.* 12. Printed 1673. Price 1 s.

The Great Law of Nature, or Self Preservation, Asserted and Vindicated from Mr. *Hobbs* abuses; in a Discourse Moral, Political, and Religious, in 12. Printed 1673. Price 1 s.

Principia & Problemata, Aliquot Geometrica, Ante Desperata, Nunc breviter Explicata & Demonstrata. Autore T. Hobbs, in *Quarto*. Printed 1674. Price 2 s.

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White Devil: A Tragedy, as it was acted at the *Theatre Royal*, by their Majesties Servants. Printed 1672. in *Quarto*. Price 1 s.

The Old Troop: or, *Monsieur Raggou*: A Comedy, by *John Lacy*. Printed 1672. in *Quarto*, Price 1 s.

The Court of Curiosity: Wherein by the *Algebra* and *Lot* the most intricate Questions are resolved, and Dreams and Visions explained and interpreted. To which is added, *A Treatise of Physiognomy*, in 12. Printed 1672. Price 2 s.

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The *Memoires* of the Life and rare Adventures of *Henrietta Sylvia Moliere*, *&c.* in 12. Printed 1672. Price 2 s.

CALIO-

CALIOPE'S
CABINET
OPENED.

The Kings Crown, with its Twelve Stones therein.

IN the King of *Englands* Crown are these ensuing Precious Stones.

1. *Topazion*, it contains the colour of most Precious Stones, and by which the King is warned to exercise all vertues.

2. *Smaragd* or *Emraud*, so

green as it exceedeth all Herbs. It repreſenteth Juſtice in the King.

3. *Sardique*, it is in colour like unto red Clay, which is in the top of the Diadem; for the King to conſider though he is the higheſt, yet he is but Clay.

4. *Cryſelith*, it ſhineth like Gold, ſending as it were, forth flames; this exhorteth the King to ſhine in Wiſdom and Prudence.

5. *Calcedon*, being ſtrong and hard by nature; ſheweth that the King ſhould be of Fortitude and Courage of mind in the Regiment of his people.

6. *Hiacinth*, It ſheweth like water, the Sun ſhining upon it, it teacheth Temperance and Sobriety.

7. *Jaſper*,

7. *Jaſper*, it is like a dark or Graſs-green colour; This teacheth the King to provide for the Diet and plenty of his people more then for his own.

8. *Criſopalle*, of the colour of Gold ſomewhat mixed with green; the Gold admoniſheth Wiſdom; the green warneth him to aſpire Heavenly things.

9. *Berill*, green and pale; this perſwadeth Heavenly Contemplation, and that he ought not to be Corpulent by Epicuriſm.

10. A *Saphire* is of a light blew; This inſtructeth the King to Continency.

11. *Amatiſt*, it is decked with Purple and Violet; the Purple biddeth the King to diſcharge his Regal Function; the

Violet to give a good Savour.

12. *Sardonax*, is black in the bottom, red in the midſt, and white above; and inſtructeth the King to Humbleneſs, Charity, and Sincerity.

His Enſigns.

1. A Mound or Ball of Gold with a Croſs on it, ſheweth to him that the Religion of Chriſt ought to be reverenced thorough all his Dominions.

2. Scepter, ſhews Juſtice.

3. Sword, denotes Vengeance.

4. Ring, noting Faithfulneſs.

5. Bracelet, which is for good works.

6. Purple

6. Purple Robe, is for Reverence.
7. Diadem, which is for Triumph.

The Coronation of the King.

FIrſt goes the Kings Meſſengers two and two.
Gentlemen two and two.
Trumpeters on both ſides.
Eſquires of the Body.
Knights Bachelors.
Greater Chaplains.
Younger Sons of Noblemen.
Aldermen of *London.*
Clerks of the Counſel.
Secretaries to the King.
Maſter of the Rolls.
Knights of the Bath.
Counſellors to the King.

Knights Baronets & Bannorets.
Knights of the Garter, no Barons.
Sons of Viſcounts.
Younger Sons of Earls and Marqueſſes.
Barons.
Earls Eldeſt Sons.
Viſcounts.
Biſhops.
Marqueſſes eldeſt Sons.
Dukes younger Sons.
Earls.
Dukes eldeſt Sons.
Marqueſſes.
Dukes.
Controuler of the Houſe.
Treaſurer of the Houſe.
Almoner.
Secretary of State.
Lord Admiral.
Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Lord

Lord Great Maſter.
Lord Chancellour.
Two repreſenting the Dukes of *Normandy* and *Aquitaine*.
Garter and the Lord Mayor with the Mace of his Majeſty.
Serjeants at Arms and Heraulds on both ſides.
The Conſtable of *England*, the great Chamberlain and Marſhal on each ſide of the King.
The King under a Canope born by ſix Knights.
The Maſter of the Horſe leading a Rich Horſe.
Nine Pages on Horſeback with their Captain following.
Gentlemen Pentioners with their Partiſans.
The Captain of the Guard with the Yeomen.

Servants of Noblemen and Gentlemen.

A Loyal Feaſt, the King Preſent.

FIrſt at the Head of the Table the King himſelf ſits.

2. At the lower end of the ſame Table are placed Embaſſadors of divers Princes.

3. Before him ſtand the Carver, Sewer, and Cupbearer, with a great number of Gentlemen-waiters attending his Perſon; the Uſhers making place to ſtrangers that come to behold his Perſon.

4. At a ſide-Table on the right hand near adjoyning to the King, are placed the Lord Chan-

Chancellour, Chamberlaine, Steward, Treaſurer, and keeper of the Seal, with divers honourable Perſons.

5. At another Table at the left hand are placed the Treaſurer of the Houſhold, Secretaries, the Kings Serjants at Law, the Maſter of the Revels, the King at Arms, the Dean of the Chappel, and divers Gentlemen Pentioners to furniſh the ſame.

6. At the other Table at the other ſide are ſet the Maſter of the Game and his chief Ranger, Maſters of the Houſhold, Clerks of the Green Cloath and Chequer, with ſtrangers to furniſh the ſame.

7. At another Table over againſt them, is placed the Lieu-

Lieutenant of the Tower, accompanied with divers Captains of Foot.

8. At the lower end of the Hall begins the high Butler and Panther, Clerks of the Kitchin furnished throughout with the Kings Guard.

At every Course the Trumpets with other Musick are to Sound.

The Kings going to the Parliament in State.

FIrst the Messengers of the Court.
Gentlemen of lesser note.
Esquires.
Esquires of the Body.
Clerks of the Chancery.

Clerks

Clerks of the Signet.
Clerks of the Privy Seal.
Clerks of the Counſel.
Maſters of the Chancery.
Knights Bachelours.
Knights Baronets & Bannorets.
Serjeants at Law.
The Kings Serjeants.
Two Heraulds.
Judges of the Exchequer.
Judges of both Benches.
Chief Juſtice of the Pleas and chief Baron.
Chief Juſtice of the Kings-Bench & Maſter of the Roll.
Younger Sons of Noblemen.
Treaſurer of the Kings Chamber.
Knights of the Bath.
Eldeſt Sons of Noblemen.
Knights of the Privy-Counſel.
Knights of the Garter.

Principal

Principal Secretary.
Treasurer and Comptroler of the House.
Two Heraulds.
Barons.
Two Heraulds.
Bishops.
The Bishop of *Winchester*, Prelate of the Garter.
Bishop of *London*, *Durham*, and Lord Chancellour to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, go next before the Arch-Bishop by Act of Parliament.
Viscounts.
Two Heraulds.
Earles.
Herauld King at Armes.
Marquesses.
Dukes.
Lord Chancelour.
Arch-Bishops.

Claren-

Clarenceaux King at Armes.
Two Serjeants at Armes.
Garter with the chief Gentleman.
Uſher at his right hand.
The Earle Marſhal.
Great Chamberlain and Steward of the Houſe.
The King in a Chair carried.
Four Eſquires and Footmen in rich Coats.
Pentioners with Partizans ranked on each ſide.
Maſter of the Horſe leading a ſpare Horſe.
Vice-Chamberlain.

The Kings 12 *Offering days.*

THeſe four days the Gold to be offered, is given by one of the White-ſtaff Officers. 1. *Chriſt-*

1. *Chriſtmas day.*
2. *Eaſter day.*
3. *Whitſunday.*
4. *All-Saints day.*

Theſe two days the King offers Gold, Mirrh, and Frankinſence.

1. *New-Years day.*
2. *Twelf-day.*

Theſe ſix days the King offers only Gold.

1. *Candlemas day.*
2. *Lady day.*
3. *Holy Thurſday.*
4. *Trinity Sunday.*
5. *Midſummer day.*
6. *Michaelmas day.*

The

The Dignities of the Church of England.

ARch-Biſhops two. *viz.* 1. *Canterbury*, 2. *York*. Biſhops 24. *viz.* 1. *London*, 2. *Wincheſter*, 3. *Durham*, 4. *Ely*, 5. *Salisbury*, 6. *Norwich*, 7. *Worceſter*, 8. *Lincolne*, 9. *Cheſter*, 10. *Gloceſter*, 11. *Oxford*, 12. *Carlile*, 13. *Briſtol*, 14. *Bath* and *Wells*, 15. *Coventry* and *Leechfield*, 16. *Peterborough*, 17. *Chicheſter*, 18. *Exeter*, 19. *Rocheſter*, 20. *Hereford*, 21. *Landaff*, 22. *St. Davids*, 23. *Bangor*, 24. *St. Aſaphs*. Alſo there is 26. Deans of Collegiate and Cathedral Churches. 62. Arch-Deacons. 576. Prebends, and 9653. Rectors and Vicars.

Who

Who are to be admitted Gentlemen.

In Eccleſiaſtical.

Vicars Generals. Chaunters.
Guardians of Spirit. Doctors.
Deans of Cathedrals. Provoſts
Arch-Deacons. Deans.
Chancellors. Governours
Treaſurers. of Colleges.

In Military.

The High Conſtable.
Lieutenant General.
Marſhal.
Admiral.
Major General.
Quartermaſter General.
Treaſurer.
Guardians of Fronteers.

Grand

Grand Eſquires.
Mr. of Artillery.
Collonels.
Serjeant Major.
Captaine and all that receive Commiſſion.

In Civil State.

The Chancellor.
Preſident.
Treaſurer.
Judges.
Juſtices.
Chief Officer of the Palace Royal.
Secretary of State.
Mayors.
Provoſts.
Bayliffs of incorporate Towns and Cities.

Of

Of Doctors.

The Doctor of Divinity is to be prefered next the Knight.

The Doctor of Law next.

The Doctor of Physick next.

To these Professions is admitted the bearing of Armes; but the Herauld ought to have a special care and regard in the designment. Gentility obtained by Learning is honourable.

Professions not Gentlemen.

1. *Villiny* which is the Countryman.

2. Shop-keepers commonly named Merchants, whose condition of life is ungentile, in regard of the doubleness of their

their tongue, without which they cannot live.

3. Craftſmen. 4. Bondmen.

Seven more, but laudable.

1. Agriculture.
2. Cloathing.
3. Architecture.
4. Merchandizing beyond Sea.
5. *Armatura*, working of metal.
6. *Ars venatoria*, the art of Hunting.
7. *Theatoria*, the Arts of Plays.

Theſe ſeven are Correſpondent to ſeven Sciences, and may be called Sciences Gentile, the Arms they may bear are as followeth.

1. *Doctor of Phyſick.*

MAy bear *Argent* about a Lawrel Tree a Serpent inwraped. *The*

2. *The Orator.*

May bear *Azure* on a chief gules three Roſes *Or.*

3. *The Mathamatician.*

May bear *Azure* a Globe *Or.*

4. *Geometrician.*

May bear *Vert*, a Carpenters Square *Argent.*

5. *Aſtronomer.*

May bear *Azure* a Serpent biting his Tail *Or.*

6. *Muſician.*

May bear *Vert* a Graſhopper *Or.*

Poet

7. *Poet.*

May bear *Azure*, a Swan proper.

Precedencies of Kings and Kingdoms.

GReat debates have been concerning the prehemi-nence of Kings and Kingdoms.

How their Embaſſadors and Biſhops were placed at the Council of *Conſtance*, is as follo-weth.

1. Firſt was placed the Ger-man ranck, to whom was uni-ted *Bohemia*, *Hungaria*, *Polonia*, *Dalmatia*, *Grecia*, and *Croatia*.

2. The *French* had place alone as a Nation abſolute.

3. Next

3. Next was the *English*, to whom was united *Scotland*, *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Sweeden*, and *Cyprus*.

4. Then the *Italians*, who had all the Kingdoms subject to *Rome*, as *Sicily*, *Naples*, &c.

5. Lastly, the Spaniards who were there hardly allowed a Nation, but in the end to be the fifth and last, to whom were joyned *Castilia*, *Arragon*, *Majorca*, *Navarra*, *Portugal*, and *Granado*.

Officers of State how to take place.

THose of the Crown are to precede and take place of all other Nobility that are not of the Crown, (except of the Blood Royal.)

Of

Thoſe of the Crown, are

Lord Chancelor.
Lord Treaſurer.
Lord Preſident of the Privy Councel.
Lord Privy Seal.

Theſe Six next. If a Baron to ſit above all Barons, or an Earl above all Earls, *viz.*

1. Lord great Chamberlain of *England.*

2. Lord high Conſtable of *England.*

3. Lord Marſhal of *England.*

4. Lord Admiral of *England.*

5. Lord great Maſter or Steward of the Kings Houſe.

6. Lord Chamberlaine of the Kings Houſe.

The Principal Secretary, if a Baron, above all Barons.

How

How the Noblemen and Gentlemen of a Civil or Military State are to take place.

DUkes, Marqueſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, and Barons, are to take their places according to the antiquity of their Title, and their Anceſtors Creation, and their Wives accordingly.

A Duke may have in his Houſe a Cloth of State half a yard from the ground, nó Earl ought to waſh with him, his Eldeſt Son takes place as a Marqueſs, and wears as many Powdrings, but ſhall take his degree below him, and his Wife beneath a Marchioneſs;

if

if she be the Daughter and Heir of a Duke, she shall go before all Dukes eldest Sons Wifes, but beneath a Marchioness.

The youngest Sons of Dukes are in equal degree with an Earl, and shall wear as many Powdrings, but to go beneath him.

A Marquess is to have a Cloth of State in his house, which must want a yard of the ground. No Viscount ought to wash with him, and the eldest Son of a Marquess is to take place as an Earl, and the younger as Viscounts, their Ladies and Sisters to take place accordingly.

An Earl is to have in his house a Cloth of State fringed

round, but no Pendants; a Baron may not wash with him, his eldest Son takes place as a younger Viscount, and his younger as a Baron, their Wives and Sisters accordingly.

A Viscount may have a Carver and a Sewer with their Towels when they set their Service on the Table, his eldest Sons take place as Barons, and their youngest Sons to take place with Barons eldest Sons, above all Knights.

A Barons eldest Sons shall take place of all Bannerets and Baronets (because his Father a Peer) and his youngest Sons to take place of all Knights Batchelors.

Taking

Taking place from a Slave to a Baron.

AS men here in *England* do and ought to precede and take place, is as followeth.

Workmen and Labourers of no ſubſtance are to precede a Bondman.

Maſons before Workmen.

Watermen and Ferrymen before Maſons.

Fiſhermen before Watermen.

Marriners and Sea Souldiers before Fiſhermen.

Victuallers, Retailers of wares, and Chapmen, before them.

Artificers occupied in Arts

either neceſſary or pleaſing, before Victuallers, *&c.*

Husbandmen, whoſe endeavours are imployed about the fruits of the Earth before Artificers.

A Gentleman is to precede a Husbandman; a Gentleman that has Title ſhall go before others; as a Doctor, being a Gentleman, before others.

A Gentleman Graduate before a Graduate *tantum.*

A Gentleman qualified with learning and Vertue, is before a Gentleman Rich only.

A Gentleman advanced for Vertue, ſhall be preferred before a Gentleman by Office.

An Eſquire by Office is to precede a Gentleman.

An Eſquire by Creation to precede him. An

An Eſquire by Birth him.

A Knight Batchelor is to go before an Eſquire.

A Baronet before a Knight.

A Knight Bannoret before him.

A Baron before him.

If a man of wealth, as a Merchant, &c. purchaſe a Barony, he ought not to have place amongſt Barons.

A Father that hath a Son that beareth Office, ſhall give place to his Son in publick meeting, except in private.

Between two equals, he that is in his own Juriſdiction ſhall precede.

A Citizen of a chief City is to take place of a Citizen of a meaner City in any place indifferent, unleſs in their own precincts.

Inferior Juſtices, Collonels, Captains in the Field, are to precede Captains of particular Caſtles, Judges in Towns Corporate, where no Action is triable above 15 l. The firſt are right worſhipful, the ſecond only worſhipful.

Judges, Governours, or Lieutenants Generals of Provinces, Cities, *&c.* are to take place of inferiour Juſtices, Collonels, *&c.* Theſe are honourable.

Orders of Knighthood in England *and the Chriſtian world.*

FOr the encouraging of vertuous minds and generous ſpirits, Princes and Eſtates, thought

thought good to erect ſeveral orders of Knighthood; here in *England* are only theſe, *viz.*

1. Knights of the Garter, or St. *George*, whoſe Enſign is Argent, a plain Croſs gules.

This Order was inſtituted by *Edward* the Third, after a return from the Wars againſt the French and Scots with Victory; but others affirm it was from the Kings wearing the Counteſs of *Salisburies* Garter, which cauſed jealouſie in the Queen: whereupon the Motto is riſen, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe.* But that fable may probably be riſen by the *French* to abate the honour of the Victory.

The Patron of this Order is St. *George*, the Soveraign the King, the number 26.

The Officers, a Prelate, (the Bishop of *Winchester*) a Chancelor, Register, a King at Arms, called Garter, and an Usher called the Black Rod.

Knight of the Bath.

The Creation of the Knight of the Bath is with much Ceremony, as Sir *W. Seager* fully declares.

The Title is very ancient, for Sir *Albane* a Britain was at *Rome*, by *Diocleſian* the Emperor, made Knight of the Bath.

They are diſtinguiſhed by wearing a red Ribband croſs the left ſhoulder, as the Knights of the Garter are by wearing a blue one.

Knights

Knights of the Round Table.

This Order was moſt noble in the world heretofore: it was erected here in *England* by King *Arthur*: their place of convention was at *Wincheſter*, where they had their Round Table at the Feaſt of Pentecoſt: But others are of opinion it was at *Windſor*, which was built by King *Arthur*. They remain at *Windſor*.

Orders of Knighthood in Forreign Parts.

Knights of the Toizon or Golden-Fleece.

THis Order was inſtituted by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*

gundy, *Anno* 1429. Being moved thereunto with a Zeal he had to Conquer the Holy Land. He elected for Patron St. *Andrew* the lawful Duke of *Burgundy* is Soveraign. Thus are 24. Members and 4 principal Officers belong to them, *viz.* Chancellor, a Treasurer, a Register, and a King at Arms.

Knights of St. Michael.

This Order was erected by *Lewis* the 11th. French King, 1469. The reason that moved him to this Order (as is reported) was the memory of an apparition of S. *Michael* upon the Bridge of *Orleance*, when it was besieged by the English. The *French* King is the Sove-

raign.

raign. First number was but 36. but they are increaſed ſince. The principal Officers are, a Treaſurer, a Chancellor, a Regiſter, and a Herauld.

Knights of the Annunciation.

This Order was about the ſame time alſo begun by *Amedeo* Count of *Savoy*, in memory of *Amedeo* the firſt Earl, who valourouſly defended the Iſland of the Rhodes againſt the Turks, and won the Armes from them, which is now born by the Dukes of *Savoy*, *viz. gu.* a Croſs Argent, the Duke of *Savoy* is Soveraign of this Order.

Knights

Knights of St. Esprit, *or the Holy Ghost.*

This Order was instituted by *Henry* the third, King of *France* and *Poland An.* 1578. Because on that day which is Penticost, the *Polands* and *Lutivanians* elected him for their King. The number of Knights is ever 100. besides the Soveraign, which is the King of *France.* The five Orders before mentioned are adorned with great Collars, and are the honourablest of all Orders.

Knights Templars.

This Order was first set on foot in the year 1117. By nine Gentlemen who happened to meet

meet in the holy Land. Their first imployment was to secure the way for Pilgrims against Robbers, but afterwards they grew potent all the world over; but in 1310. Pope *Clement* V. utterly destroyed the Order.

Knights of St. James.

It was erected in *Spain*, *An.* 1030. By certain Spanish Gentlemen that fled to the Mountains, when the *Arabians* had well near conquered that Nation, who not enduring to live under that barbarous government associated, and in time relieved their Nation. This Order hath a great Master, who with 13. Members more, may Elect any new Member,

or

or remove any old Member as they pleaſe.

Knights of St. John *of* Jeruſalem, *after called Knights of the Rhodes, and now called the Knights of* Malta.

Was erected firſt at *Jeruſalem* ſomewhat before the Chriſtians conquered *Jeruſalem*, they had leave of Sarazins to build them a houſe near the Sepulcher of Chriſt, calling it St. *John Baptiſt*. The great Maſter *Raymundus* commanded all Knights of this Order, whereever diſperſed, and made the firſt Orders. Their firſt atchievment was the conquering of the Iſland of Rhodes, which afterwards being loſt, they ſince have

have remained in the Iſland *Malta*, to which is alſo adjoyned the Knights of the Sepulchre.

Knights of Calatrava.

This Order was begun *Anno* 1130. they were ſo named of the Province where they were made and ſetled, where once was the chief Church of the Templers, who being not of power ſufficient to reſiſt the Sarazens, were forced to give place to theſe Knights. Their Founder was *Don Santio* King of *Toledo*, they have great poſſeſſions in *Spain*.

Knights

Knights of the Band.

This Order was first erected by *Alphonso* King of *Spain* 1268. The reason that moved the King to name them the Knights of the Band, was, he commanded every man of the Order to wear a red Scarf three Inches broad; no Elder Brother or Heir to an Estate might be admitted this Order.

Knights of the Order of Alcantara.

These Knights lived in effect under the Orders of *Calatrava*; they wear a green Cross; near unto the City of *Alcantara* they have a Church of great Beauty and Riches.

Knights

Knights of Montesio.

These Knights do wear a red Cross. Their Order began near about the time that the Knights of *Calatara* took beginning. They live in *Valentia*.

Knights of Redemption.

These Knights were erected in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, by King *James* who conquered the Islands *Mojorica* in the year 1212. Their Office is to redeem Prisoners. The chief Governour remains at *Barcellona*.

Knights Teutonici.

This Order was begun by a certain Almaine; who after the taking of *Jerusalem* by the Chri-

Christians; remained there, and kept a liberal house for Pilgrims; at last they entered into association; they went all in white and wore a black Cross voided with a cross potence. None were to be of the Order but those of the *Dutch* Nation. At length *Jerusalem* being taken by the Sarazens, they returned to *Germany*, where their Order was confirmed by the Emperor; they are Lords of *Livonia*, which they reduced to the Christian Faith.

Knights of St. Mary.

In Pope *Urbane* the Fourths time, certain Rich Gentlemen of *Bolognia* and *Modona* desired of the Pope leave to erect a new Order of Religious Knighthood,

hood, which for mony they obtained; they lived continually at eaſe and pleaſure, which made them be called *Good fellow Brethren.*

Knights of St. Lazero.

Theſe Knights do plead great antiquity, as that they lived in the time of *St. Baſil.* The Emperour *Barbaroſſa* gave them great poſſeſſions: The Order was well near extinct, till of late *Pius Quartus* the Pope did revive it, and made a noble Gentleman of *Millan* their great Maſter. They wear a green Croſs; are not to be in Debt, nor to Marry a Widow; the Dukes of *Savoy* do honour this Order.

Knights

Knights of St. Stephano.

In the year 1561. *Cosmo* Duke of *Florence* living in peaceable Estate, erected this Order. They wear a red Cross bordered with Gold. The Duke himself and his Successors are great Masters of this Order.

The Antient way of making of Knights, with their Duties.

There was a Stage builded in some of the most eminent *Cathedral Churches* in the Kingdome, and there in a Chair of Silver adorned with green Silk the-to-be-made Knight sate: He was asked first, whether he were healthy in Body, and able

able to indure the hardſhip of a Souldier. Secondly, if of honeſt converſation in his life, the witneſſes were to teſtifie of it, then the Biſhop of the Church holding the Bible open before the Knight, ſaid, Sware before, &c. *That you ſhall not fight againſt this Prince that now beſtoweth this Order of Knighthood upon you, alſo you ſhall ſware to defend to the utmoſt of your power all Ladies, Gentlewomen, Orphans, Widdows, &c. Or any others diſtreſſed. After the Oath two chief Lords leads him to the King, who lays his Sword on his head, ſaying,* God and &c. (the *Patron of the Order*) *make thee a good Knight: Then ſeven Ladies in White gird on his Sword, and four Knights put on his Spurs,*

Then

Then is his Duty read to him, The heads are as followeth.

1. He is to defend the Christian Faith.
2. To defend his Prince and Country couragiously.
3. To Comfort those that are Afflicted.
4. To fincerely embrace the Love of Friends.
5. To forgive the Offences of other men.
6. To maintain Truth, and defend the right of others.
7. To avoid Sloath, and spend his time in vertuous Actions.
8. To Reverence Magistrates, to avoid Riot and Intemperance, dishoneſt Pleasures, Ranglings and Boastings.
9. To use Military Exercises to prefer Honour before Wealth,

Wealth, to support the Oppreſſed, to Love God, and be Loyal to his Prince, *&c.*

The Antient manner of degrading a Knight.

He was by other Knights Armed from head to foot, and led up to a high Stage made in a Church for that purpoſe, where thirty Prieſts Sing the Pſalms which are uſed at Burials, and at the end of every Pſalm, the Knights take from him a peice of Armour, begining at his head, until they had thrown down all his Armour on the Ground; then was a Baſon of warm water by the King at Arms thrown in his Face, calling him Traytor, then a Rope

a Rope was tied to his midle, and he was thrown off the Stage, (not by the Stairs) after he was laid on the Altar, and a Psalm full of Curses read over him.

Priviledges belonging to a Gentleman Antiently.

A Gentlemans word for a witness to be taken before a common persons, in Election of Magistrates, Officers, *&c.* A Gentlemans voice to be preferred; in Crimes of equality a Gentleman shall have more favour then a common person; if a Gentleman be called to an Office of two Cities, he hath the liberty to serve which he pleases,

pleaſeth, and if condemned to die, to be beheaded, and was not on Examination to be racked as common people in former times were; in Marriages of Relations, or Guardians of Eſtates, a Gentleman is to be intruſted although there be nigher Relations of Kin.

The Temper of the Gentry, according to his Country.

A Gentleman (for under that Title I comprehend all degrees of honour) of *Rome* in peace exerciſed Husbandry.

Grecians were made by their deſerts in the Emperors ſervice.

Egyptians, *Aſſyrians*, *Tartarians*,

rians, *Perſians*, *Moſcovites*, &c. hold no man worthy of honor but a great Souldier.

Engliſh Gentlemen (Antiently) lived privately, accounting it no honour to Traffick, Practice Law or Phyſick, but exerciſed themſelves in Huſbandry, to feed Cattel, *&c.* to ſupport good Hoſpitality.

French live in their Villages, and Manure their Lands.

Venetian a great Merchandizer.

Genoveſs are great Traffickers in Merchandizing, and are very induſtrious Gentlemen.

Neopolitan ſtandeth ſo much on his Punctillo, that he ſcorns to exerciſe himſelf in any Trade or Profeſſion, rather chuſing to live

live by Robbery then induſtry.

German doth think it no diſhonour or ſhame to inlarge his Eſtate by Robbery, which he daily doth practiſe in Peace.

Degrees of Gentlemen.

The Civil Law has formerly been ſo ſevere in preſerving this diſtinction, that the Gentile or Noble were prohibited to marry with the Ungentile or Ignoble.

Who are Gentlemen.

1. He is a Gentleman which is one of Anceſtry; for certainly the honour atchieved by the Anceſtor, lives in his Fami-

ly as his, which ought to oblige them with care to keep that tenderly which there Predeceſſors got ſo difficultly.

2. A Gentleman of Coat Armour and not of Blood, being made a Gentleman by a Badge from the King of Coat Armour.

3. A Gentleman by atchievment in lawful Wars, Proclaimed by the King in matters of Religion, or for the Kingdoms good, which is the beſt.

A Gentleman.

In the Saxon Language they were called *Ædels*, which ſignifieth Elder, or Chief; but we have ſince from the *French* bor-

borrowed the *Roman* word *Gentilehome*, which imports men of Nations.

The word *Gentiles* was given to the Northern people during the Government of the *Romans* over them; they then taking it to be a glory to them, though otherwise meant by the *Romans*.

The large priviledges that belongs to a Gentleman: Read Sr. *Will. Seager*.

For the Helmets that belong to each degree of Gentlemen: Look on *Guillim*.

And for their Crowns: See *Carter*.

Their degrees in *England* are divided, *viz.*

1. An Esquire.
2. A Knight.

These two are esteemed Noble: besides there are five which are excellent, to whom belongs Crowns and Coronets: as,

1. A Baron.
2. A Viscount.
3. An Earle.
4. A Marquess.
5. A Duke.
6. A Prince.

Our gracious King *Charles* the II. first allowed Crowns to Barons.

In Latine he is called *Scutiger*; of these each Knight in times past had two to attend him in Wars, and to bear his Helmet and Shield before him: for-

forasmuch as they did hold certain Lands of him in Scutage, as the Knight did hold of the King by Military service.

This Title came not in Honorary amongst us till the reign of *Richard* the Second; though the Title, as to the Office, is far more ancient. The ancient Saxon word is *Scyldknappa*, which is a Shield Serviture.

Degrees of an Esquire.

1. There is an Esquire by Birth, as the eldest Son of a Knight, and his eldest Son successively.

2. By Creation, to whom belongs the Silver Spurs, whence they are called white Spurs.

3. By Office, as Serjeants at Law, Sheriffs, *&c.* But to them the Title dies with them.

A Knight Batchelor.

The word Knight cometh from the Saxon word *Cnight*, which signifieth *puer* or *servus*.

The French calls them *Chaveleers*, the German *Rutter*, both of riding or lusty young men.

Since the Conquest, those that held Estates to serve on horse-back in the Wars, are by the Lawyers stiled *Milites*.

Coming to be a reward and degree of Honour, is thought to be in imitation of the Equestres Order in *Rome*.

The

The first using of Ceremonies at the Creating a Knight, was done by King *Alfred*, Knighting his Grand-son *Ethelston*; after it grew more Precise and Customary.

Knights Titles.

1. Knight Bannoret.
2. Knight Baronet.

A Knight Bannoret.

This was anciently an Order in *France*.

At his Creation he is led to the King or General, with his Penon of Arms in his hand, and there the Herauld declares his Merit, and the King or General causeth the point of his

Penon to be rent off, and he returns with Trumpet ſounding.

Under the degree of Knight Bannoret Supporters may not be born.

A Knight Barronet.

This Title was erected by King *James*, for the propagation of a Plantation in *Ulſter* in *Ireland*.

It is Hereditary, they are to take place before all Knights Batchelors, or Knight of the Bath.

Their Augmentation is on a *Canton Argent*, a Seniſter hand *couped Gules*.

If a Gentleman be a Privy Counſellor, he takes place of all under a Baron.

A Baron.

A Baron.

This word is variouſly interpreted, as from the word *Baria*, which ſignifies grave authority, or *Baro* which in Latine is the ſame with *Vir*, which imports force.

The *Danes* were the firſt which brought in the uſe of this word.

The Saxons called the next to the King *Thane*, as *Thane* of ſuch a Caſtle, Town, *&c.*

A Viſcount.

The word in Latine is *Vice Comes*, which is interpreted from the Office of the perſon; he is one to whom an Earl or

or his Lord committeth his Towns, or Government of a Castle.

The Title is derived from the same Order in *France*, where they were only substitutes to Earls, till getting in power, got also to have the Power honorary & hereditary.

It is the same word which is for our Sheriff, and began with us not till about the 18. of *Henry* the Sixth, who then created *John* Lord *Beamont* Viscount by Letter Patent.

An Earl.

An Earl or Count is called *Comes*: The reason for that denomination is uncertain.

The

The word Earl we had from the Danes from the word *Earlick*, which ſignifieth honourable.

They were ſtiled *Ealdermen* till *Canutus* time the Dane.

Their Dignity and power heretofore was far more large then now. *Selden* is of opinion they are in Latine called *Comes* of the ſociety the King has with them.

A Marqueſs.

This word was firſt uſed to *Earls* and *Barons*, that were Lord Marches, or Lords of Fronteers, and came afterwards into a Title of ſpecial Dignity above an Earl.

The Title began in the time of

of *Richard* the Second.

The French and Germans prefer an Earl before a Marquess, which is prepostterous.

A Duke.

The word at first was a title of Office, afterwards honorary and since hereditary.

The word comes *à Ducendo*, from leading forth an Army Royal: The Saxons called them, *Hertshog*.

The first we find in *England* was *Edward* the Black Prince.

A Prince.

In the Saxons time they were called *Clitons*, from *Klutos* in Greek, which is illustrious. The

The first that was created in *England* was *Edward*, the eldest Son of *Henry* the third.

There are degrees of Nobility, as of Nations and Cities.

For the Ceremonies at the Creating of the aforesaid Gentlemen, read Sir *William Seager* and *Fern*.

And for their priviledges read likewise *Seager* and *Selden*.

Ancient form of Government.

THis upon good grounds concluded that the ancient Form of Government was, *viz.* Under the King was substituted ten Dukes, under one Arch-Bishop ten Bishops, under one Duke

Duke ten Earls, under an Earl ten Barons, under a Baron ten Chatellanes or Conſtables, unto whom was committed the keeping of ſome Caſtle, or Fort; under every Conſtable fifty men.

Significations of Charges and Devices in Coats.

A Helmet ſignifies Direction and Command.

A ſide-long Helmet denotes Attention and Obedience.

A Helmet full forward and open fac'd; betokeneth Authority, Direction, and Command.

A Croſs, it was firſt beſtowed on ſuch as had performed, or

or at leaſt undertaken ſome ſervice for Chriſt or Chriſtian profeſſion.

A Chief, ſignifies a Senator, or honourable Man.

A Pale, denotes the firſt bearer to have deſerved well by ſome Stratagem of Mining.

A Bend, it ſignifies the bearer to have been one of the firſt which mounted upon the Enemies wall.

Eſcutcheon, 'tis ancient bearing. *Burley* in the time of *Richard* the Second bore an Eſchutcheon.

A Cheveron, it betokeneth to the bearer the atchieving of ſome buſineſs of moment, or the finiſhing of ſome chargeable or memorable work.

Saltire,

Saltire, befits rich and covetous people, such as would not willingly go from their substance.

A Bar may be implied to him whose Invention, Industry, and Labour has so fenced or forfeited the Camp, City, or Fort, that the Enemies thereby receiveth a damage.

A Mascle, In Armory it signifieth the Bearer thereof in a Field *Gules* to have been most prudent and Politick in Stratagems of War.

A Hart, denotes a man wise and politick, that foreseeth his time, and stands to his own guard honestly, then annoy rashly or wrongfully.

A Lion, a Lion in a Field Sables

Sables in Armory betokeneth fortitude, a vertue that fighteth in defence of equity.

Salient is honourable for ſome egregious ſervice done for his Country.

Charges and Devices, their ſignifications in Armory.

An Adder.

THe bearing of Serpents, Adders, or Snakes, denotes the bearer to be very prudent and ſubtle, which he improves and makes uſe of to compaſs his own ends, though never ſo baſe.

A Bore. He betokeneth in Herauldry a man of a bold ſpirit,

rit, skilful and politick in War, and one of that resolution that he will dye valorously in the Field, rather than secure himself by ignominious flight.

A Unicorn. He signifieth strength and courage, and likewise denotes a valiant Souldier that contemneth death, and rather than he will be compelled to undergo any base servitude or bondage he will lose his life.

A Woolf. This befits them in Parliaments and places of great assembly, who are accustomed to wrangle and shew themselves contentious.

A Sphinx. It denotes a man of a cunning genius, full of inventions, but tyrannical and mon-

monſtrous in his actings.

Heads, &c. The bearing of the Head (next to the whole bearing) is moſt honourable; it ſhews that the owner of ſuch Coat Armour was not forced to ſtand to the face of his Enemy. It betokeneth likewiſe juriſdiction and juſtice.

A Goat. This ſhews that the bearer uſed more policy then valour in atchieving a Victory, and got his honour by ſome ſuch means.

A Hedge Hog. He denotes a man expert in gathering of ſubſtance, and one that providently layeth hold upon proffered opportunities.

A Toad. The bearing of Toads doth ſignify a haſty cholerick

lerick man, that is eaſily ſtirred up to anger, whereunto he is naturally prone, proceeding from his Birth.

An Eagle. He ſignifies in Herauldry true Magnanimity, and fortitude of Mind, which never ſeeks to combate with ſmall ones, but his equal.

Wings of Birds. In Armory betokeneth protection.

Swallow. Denotes one that is induſtrious, prompt, and ready to diſpatch buſineſs.

A Stork. Signifies one that is grateful and dutiful children.

An Owl. Denotes prudence, vigilance, and watchfulneſs; and it ſhews alſo a melancholly temper, ſhunning company, and loving ſolitarineſs.

A Faulcon. Shews that he that bore him first was such a one as did eagerly pursue, vex, and molest poor and silly creatures, and may likewise be taken for speedy performance in any business.

A Cock. Signifieth one that rejoyceth for his Victory.

Military Instruments. Any Military instrument either defensive, or offensive, or other accidents of War is very honourable.

Escallop. 'Tis recorded in the Office of Arms, that the bearing of *Escallops* signifieth, the first bearer to have been a Commander, who by his vertues and valour had so gained the hearts and love of his Souldiers,

diers, and companions in Arms, that they desired much to follow him, even into dangers mouth.

A Moon Decressant. This shews a man to do something, whereby he is advanced to honour in his old age.

A Star. A Star denotes the inconstancy of high fortune, and unsure footing of ambitious aspirers, which are famous for a time, but fall headlong from their high hopes.

A Mullet. A Mullet in Herauldry has a noble signification; it denotes some Divine quality bestowed from above, whereby men do shine in vertue, learning, and works of piety.

A Garb

A Garb or Sheaf. It signifieth plenty, or abundance, and that the first bearer did deserve well for his hospitality.

A Cinquefoil. Denotes a man that masters his affections; and conquers his senses, and one that has overcome his enemy, not only by valour but wisdom; 'tis ancient bearing.

Shakbolt. It signifies the detaining his Enemy prisoner which he took; also 'tis given to such a brave spirit, who by his prowess can fetch off with strength, or by his charity redeem his fellow Souldier from prison.

A Swan. Denotes a learned man, and one that knows best how to contemn this life, and

to die with resolution and comfort.

A Horse. A Horse signifieth one that vaunteth after victory, and dejected if conquered.

A Turnip. Denotes a man of a good disposition, whose vertuous demeanour flourisheth prosperously, even where envy most abounds.

Conies. The first bearer of this Beast seemed to be very skilful in pyoning, and lucky in undermining and subverting of Cities, *&c.*

Castles and Towers. The bearing of Castles and Towers shews that the bearer stood carefully upon his guard, though continually assailed with spiritual and corporeal ene-

enemies, that ceased not to plot his destruction.

Observe that when the Architecture extendeth it self from one side of the Field, then it must be named a Castle. If Turrited, name how many.

Bridges. The bearing of Bridges and Arches signifies the cares, and patient stability of men in Magistracy, who must endure the taunts, assaults, and envy of the discontented vulgar.

Squirrel. The bearing of a Squirrel shews that the bearer of this was careful in keeping the love and affection of his followers, and retainers, and is sure they will stick to him in time of need.

Pellican. The Pellican denotes that the bearer was diligent in the education and inſtructing his children in learning.

A Peacock. The bearing of this Bird ſheweth that the bearer admired himſelf, though he was of a dirty condition.

Leopard. This Beaſt ſhews that the bearer was of a violent ſpirit, but ſubtle: and to prevent one bearing of his Superiors for want of ſtrength, uſed policy for the compaſſing of his ends.

Reremouſe. The bearing of this creature ſhews that the bearer having ſmall means, and weak power, either of nobility or fortune, or yet ſtored with

pregnancy

pregnancy of wit, hath nevertheleſs ſtepped up ſo ſuddenly as he ſeems not to be ſupported by the earth, but to be elevated above the ſame.

Panther. This denotes that the bearer was of that ſweet diſpoſition, as that he drew all men to love him.

Dragon. This ſhews that the bearer was of that violent ſpirit, and ſo imperious in his carriage, as that moſt men did fear him.

Elephant. The Elephant ſhews that the bearer was of great ſtrength, but of greater wit, and greateſt ambition.

An Aſſe. The *Aſſe* ſhews that the bearer had, and ought to have much patience.

Camel. This Beaſt denotes that the bearer was obedient and ſwift in the diſpatch of his buſineſs.

A Bear. The Bear denotes that the bearer uſed no leſs policy than ſtrength in fighting.

A Dog. He ſhews that the bearer not only loved his pleaſure abroad, but minded his Profit at home.

A Fox. Foxes become Lawyers, who when they have done, and well ſpunged their Clients, laugh at them.

A Plough. The bearing of a Plough with their mechanical inſtruments of Husbandry, ſhews that the bearer by his induſtry had been beneficial to the Common-wealth.

A

A Pickax. This acquaints the bearer, though of nobleſt and ancient blood, hath little cauſe to be proud, if he looks unto the pit whence he was firſt digged.

A Square. This inſtrument ſhews that the bearer did nothing raſhly, or at adventure, but by moderation and rules in performance.

An Ape. The bearing of this Beaſt ſhews that the bearer took more delight in ridiculous jeaſtings than ſerious actings.

A Roſe. The bearing of the Roſe ſhews that the bearer injoyed ſome good, though environed on all ſides with evil.

Obſerve if you ſee any Beaſt, Bird, Flower, *&c.* in its pro-

per colour, you must blazon it by no colour, but say proper.

Likewise observe, when you see any quick-thing born in Arms, it is most commendable to bear it, according to the most noblest and worthiest action of the Creature; as a Lion passant, a Grayhound running, a Fish nayant, any Fowl volant, &c.

The Names of the Parties and Nations that invented Inſtruments Military and Mechanical, &c. Mentioned in this Book.

Lacedemonians. THey invented the Helmet, as *Heroditus* affirmerh.

Moſes. Did firſt ordain Crowns, but *Pliny* aſcribes it to *Liber Bacchus.*

Petrus and *Aeriſius.* They did firſt deviſe Shields as they fought together.

Tuſcans. Invented Mantles of Eſtate, Embroider'd Gowns, *&c. Tarquinus ſuperbus* brought their uſe to *Rome.*

Tyrants againſt Chriſtians. In-

vented, as *Fern* says, the Saltire, which they used as an Engine to torture, to rend in pieces the Christians.

Dionisius. He invented first the tilling of ground; but *Virgil* says it was *Ceres.*

Bellerophon. Found out the riding and reclaiming of Horses.

Dedalus. Was the first inventer of Squares.

Rome. They first used Rings on their fingers, and Male Coats.

A Nation in Thesaly. Found out the Barnacle, and other instruments for riding and taming of Horses.

Dedalus. He first found out the Plummet.

Lamech.

Lamech. He first invented Tents.

Moses. Made use first of Lamps.

Eolus. First found the Sails of Ships.

Epeus. He invented the Ram of *Troy.*

Copians. They first found out the Helm or Rudder of a Ship.

Funerals, and Rules to be observed therein.

SPecial heed is to be taken that no indignity be offered to a Mourner; they are by the Herauld to be marshalled according to their titles and worth.

If

If an Officer of Arms be preſent, he ought to wear the Kings Coat, to the intent that the defunct may be known to have died honourable in the King, Allegiance without ſpot or infamy.

His Heir (which is the Chief Mourner) is to receive in the preſence of all the Mourners, the Coat, Armour, Helm, and Creſt, *&c.* belonging to the defunct, whereof the King at Arms of the Province is to make record, with the defuncts, Match, Iſſue, and deceaſe.

Earls muſt have their great Banner two Yards. If of the Garter, his Garter inſtead of Compartments. Supporters, Crown,

Crown, Sword, and Target, Gantlet and Spurs.

Earl Marſhals orders commanded, Anno 1618. *For Funerals and Fees, &c.*

ALL Noblemen, Barronets, Knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen of eminent Place, Birth and Quality, that ſhall be either ſilently buried in the night, or by day, without attendance of an Officer of Arms, ſhall nevertheleſs immediatly after the death and burial of ſuch Defunct return a true certificate of the Matches, Iſſues, and times of their deceaſe, with their Arms. For which

which they are to pay into the Officers of Arms these Fees.

	l.	s.	d.
A Gentleman using Escutcheons	3	6	8
Using none	2	0	0
An Esquire of Coat Armor	6	13	4
A Knight	10	0	0
A Banoret & Baronet	13	6	8
A Baron or Baroness, that ought to have a great Banner and Bannerols	20	0	0
A Bishop	25	0	0
A Viscount and Viscountess	30	0	0
An Earl or Countess	35	0	0
A Marquess or Marchoness	40	0	0
A Duke and Arch-Bishop	45	0	0

Which

Which ſaid ſums are to be paid to the Officers at Arms, except it appears the defunct was not worth a 1000 l. Then to enter without Fee.

Funerals. The proceeding of the Funeral of a Gentleman.

FIrſt Children of the Hoſpital.
Two Conductors.
Poor Men.
Gentlemens ſervants in Cloaks.
Gentlemen in Cloaks.
Gentlemen in Gowns.
Aldermen in Black.
The Preacher.
A Penon of his own Arms.
Helm and Creſt.

The

The Coat of Arms.
Chief Mourner.
Two Assistants.
Aldermen not in Black.
Master of the Company if, &c.
Master of the Hospital.
Then all Gentlemen not in black.
Neighbours and others.

Funerals. The proceedings to it, to a Duke from a Bannoret.

TWO Conductors with black Staves.
Servants in Cloaks two and two
The great Banner by.
Gentlemen in Cloaks two and two.

Two

Two Banners by.
Gentlemen in Cloaks two and two.
Steward Controuler, &c.
Herauld.
Miniſters.
Gentlemen bareheaded with the Eſcutcheon.
The Chariot with four Banners carried about it by Gentlemen of Kindred.
Four Footmen bareheaded.
Mourners next of Kindred two and two.
The Neighbours.

England *when first Inhabited, by whom, how, and why named; its Governments, &c.*

BEroſus ſaith that *Samothes* (called alſo *Meſech*, brother to *Gomer*, the ſixth Son of *Japhet* the Son of *Noah* came into this Land about 252 years after the Flood 3639 years paſt, and called it *Samothea*; in which name it continued untill *Albion* the Son of *Neptune* (who deſcended of *Cham*) entred the ſame, and named it *Albion*. This *Albion* reigned about 562 years after the Flood, in the year of the Worlds Creation, 2219. and 3370 years ſince. It continued in

in the name of *Albion* 608 years, until *Brutus Julius* arrived, who conquered the same *Anno mundi*, 2828. and 2764 years since he changed the name of it into *Brittain*.

It is at this day called *England*, from the *Angli*, with which inhabited part of *Germany*. *Ptolomy* calleth them *Angeli*. In the Heptarchy they inhabited *Cambridge-shire*, *Isle of Ely*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, long named *East Anglia*.

These Angles and Saxons, *Anno Dom.* 620. having driven the Brittans into *Wales* and *Cornwal*, &c. In some time after *Egbert* having reduced the Heptarchy into a Monarchy, and ruling absolute, called it

it *England*, from his own Countrey in *Germany*.

The former Heptarchy of seven Kingdoms, now a Monarchy, was divided into Provinces, Shires, and Counties, by *Aluredus*, brother to *Etheldred*, who reigned *Anno Dom.* 872. *Wales* was divided by *Henry* the 8 *th.*

The Shires were divided into Parts or Hundreds, in every of which was contained ten Tythings, containing ten men. The Officer of this Tything the Saxons called *Teohingman*, we Tythingman. In some places they are called Headboroughs. Ten of these Tythings yielded a hundred men: the number now is uncertain. *Yorkshire*

ſhire is divided into Ridings. And in *Kent* they have Wapentaches inſtead of Tythings, which took that name from viewing of Weapons.

The word Shire cometh of the Saxon word *Scyran*, which ſignifieth to cut, or divide. Every one of theſe Shires in times paſt was governed *per Comitem*, whom we call Earl, *Quaſi præfectus regins*; therefore it took the name of a County, *à Comite*. Of latter time, and ſtill is choſen yearly in every County, an Officer by the King, which in Latin is named *Vre comes*, as one appointed in the Earls ſtead. We call him Sheriff, the Saxons called him *Scyregegrapa*, which

is

is as much as an Officer to collect Rents and Reyenues under, and for another.

The Heraulds Duty, and Names.

THE giving of Coats of Arms belongeth to the Prince, or elſe licenſed by his Letters Pattents, the Herauld only deviſeth; in which Device he ought to have theſe conſiderations to the party that is to have Arms, and to give ſuch Coats as ſuits with the parties qualifications, *viz.*

1. He is to enquire whether he that ſhall bear them deſires it, and honours Gentility, and will keep them from diſhonour.

2. Whe-

2. Whether he be able to declare his Pedegree.

3. He must search for his Pedigree, and see whether in right he may bear, and whether his Ancestors were Gentlemen, and to give the same with augmentation, which is a congruent difference.

4. His condition, whether clean of life, just in promise; whether cunning in all, or any one of the liberal Sciences, or in Divinity, Philosophy, *&c.*

5. Of whom he had praise of good works done, or of acts performed, whether of men, of wit, or women.

6. To whom he had done service, either to King, Prince, *&c.* And what service.

7. How

7. How he had ſerved, whether in War, or as an Embaſſador, or as a Counſellor at Carpet.

There are likewiſe ſeveral things belongs to the Herauld, as to be ready in his apparel, at all Coronations to be expert, in betrothing of Princes, and not to diſcloſe the ſecrets of Ladies. There are many ſecrets in Herauldry which they ought not to diſcloſe.

It is to be conceived, that in Charges the bearer hath his own device, and ſometime Coats of Devices.

Coats of Arms were invented

1. To adorn and honour the Family.

2. To

2. To ſhew him more worthy than others.

3. To differ out the ſeveral Lines and Iſſues.

Heraulds of Arms were firſt inſtituted by *Aſcanius*, and renewed by King *Numa*; they were called *Feciales*. The Heraulds of *England* are three Kings at Arms, *viz.* 1. *Garter*, 2. *Clarencieux*, 3. *Norroy*. Six Heraulds, *viz.* 1. *Windſor*, 2. *Richmond*, 3. *Cheſter*, 4. *Somerſet*, 5. *York*, 6. *Lancaſter*. And four Purſivants, *viz.* 1. *Rouge-Croix*, 2. *Rouge-dragon*, 3. *Portculliee*, 4. *Blue-mantle*.

Sirnames agreeing with Charges in Coat Armor.

IT is objected, that when Arms are born consonant to the name, it doth note newness of Gentry, or else that the Herauld knew no special desert in the person, that he might thereof trick him something in Device to signifie so much, and therefore the Signs are set down as agree most aptly with the name.

'Tis answered, That of the like Coats there may be many in this Land of notable antiquity; it extendeth the glory of his name.

Hugh the first Earl of *Chester*

ſter was named *De Loupe*, becauſe he bore a Woolfs-head in his Shield.

So of Lord *Roch. Lucy*, and many others.

Sirnames ending in *Fitz.* were Normans.

They whoſe names end in *Sone* are either Saxons, Picts, or Scots originally.

Nine Precious Stones uſed in Blazoning for Nobility, and their Vertues.

1. *Topas, which is for Yellow.*

THis Stone ſwageth anger, wrath, ſorrow, and evil thoughts, and helpeth the

wearer thereof of Frenzy, and ſudden death.

2. *Pearl. And is for Argent.*

The Pearl hath vertue confortative, and is reſtorative, and is food to man. *Joſephus* reporteth, that when *Jeruſalem* was beſieged by *Titus*, the Jews lived long upon Pearl.

3. *Ruby. For Red.*

'Tis a Stone of Dignity, and of the kind of Carbuncles. This Stone neither fire waſteth, nor changeth his colour. This was one of the precious Stones that was ſet in the breaſt lap of *Aaron.*

4. *Saphire. And is for Blue.*

This Stone accords people in

in ſtriſe, and abates extream heat of Burning Feavers; bound to the pulſe it helpeth againſt melancholly, and ſtayeth bleeding that cometh of anguiſh, and is a remedy againſt venome, and preſerveth the ſight.

5. *Diamond. And is for Black.*
This Stone will not be daunted, it warneth the wearer thereof to eſchew venome; it withſtandeth Witchcraft; and born on the left ſhoulder hath vertue againſt chiding, and ſtrife of enemies.

6. *Emraud. And is for Green.*
This Stone comforteth the vital ſpirits, it comforteth the

ſight, whereby the heart receiveth joy: alſo it repreſſeth motions of luſt, and helpeth againſt illuſions; it increaſeth riches, and prevaileth in play likewiſe; it ceaſeth tempeſt, and ſtencheth Blood.

7. *Amatiſt.*

This Stone is an enemy to Drunkenneſs, and giddy brains; it cauſeth a man to have a good forecaſt, and a quick mind, removeth idle thoughts, and increaſeth good underſtanding.

8. *Jacinth.*

It putteth away ſorrow, and increaſeth mirth; being bound next unto the skin of either man or woman, putteth away peſti-

peſtilent air, and giveth ſtrength to the members.

9. Sardonax.

This Stone putteth away Letchery, and imbraceth Chaſtity.

The price of Gold, Pearl, and Diamonds, &c.

Of Gold.

Barbary Gold, as Chickens, *&c.*	l.	s.	d.
The ounce is	3	12	0
The penny weight	0	3	7
The Kings Coin	3	6	8
The penny weight	0	3	4

French Crowns, Flemiſh Crowns, Spaniſh Piſtolets, and

our own Coin is the ſame goodneſs. l. s. d.

Spaniſh Silver.

Being Silver *per* ounce is worth *per* ounce 0 5 3

Saffron Gold which is a baſer Coin, and little uſed in Trading, is worth the ounce 3 0 0

There is a little Coin about the bigneſs of a French Crown, worth by the ounce but 2 0 0

Price of Pearls.

One grain	0	0	6
Two Grains	0	1	0
Three Grains	0	2	0
Four Grains	0	4	0
Five Grains	0	6	0
Six Grains.	0	8	0

Seven

	l.	s.	d.
Seven Grains	0	10	0
Eight Grains	0	12	0
For			
Two Caracks	2	0	0
Three Caracks	5	0	0
Four Caracks	7	0	0
Five Caracks	10	0	0
Six Caracks	20	0	0
Seven Caracks	40	0	0
Eight Caracks	50	0	0

'Tis to be underſtood they muſt be fair and clear.

For a Pearl of ſeven or eight grains, (if any of that bigneſs) is worth 500 0 0

Price of Diamonds.

If fair and clear without blemiſh, one Grain is worth 1 10 0

Two Grains 3 0 0

Three

	l.	s.	d.
Three Grains	6	0	0
Four Grains	10	0	0
Five Grains	15	0	0
Six Grains	20	0	0
Eight Grains	40	0	0

An Explanation of difficult Words used in Heraldry.

A.

Argent. White

Azure. Blue.

Annulet. A Ring of a Mail Coat.

B.

Blazoning. Expreſſing.

Bevile. Broken, or a Carpenters Square moving upon a Joynt.

Billet.

Billet. A piece of paper folded like a Letter *Battone.*

C.

Cheveron. A Barge couple.
Coſt. A Rib.
Canton. A Corner.
Cheque. Compoſition.
Crenelle. Dented or notched.
Chaplet. A Garland.
Componed. Compounded.
Couped. Cut off.

D.

Daunce. Dented, or notched more deep.
Delf. A pit or den.
Diſplayed. Wings abroad.

E.

Eſchucheon. A Shield.
Eraſed. Rended, or torn.
Ean. Water.

F.

Feſſe. A Girdle. *Fil-*

Fillet. That which women wear in making up their hair.

Flaſque. A Bow bent.

Files. Plaits of Garments.

Flanch. Flanck of a man.

Fuſſils. Skins of yarn on ſlippers.

Forme. Broad.

Fitchee. Sharp to faſten.

Frinbrated. Hemmed.

G.

Guler. Red.

Gerone. The Lap, or the ſpace between the Thigh, which we call Groin.

Guſſets. Belonging to ſhifts.

Gabonated. Cut in morſels.

Gore. Belonging to womens Smocks.

Gemmews. Twins.

Gutte.

Gutte. Drops.

H.

Humet. *Guillim* calls it a Table. *Boſwel* a Coffin.

I.

Invected. Carried in.

Ingrailed. Entred, or gone in.

Indented. Full of Teeth.

L.

Lambeaux. Plaits of a Garment.

Lermes. Tears.

M.

Maſcle. A marſh of a net.

Mullet. A Meteor or Star.

N.

Nombrel. The Navel.

Nowed. Folded or knotted.

O.

Or. Yellow.

Orle. A pillow.

Ogreſſes.

Ogresses. Pellets of Guns.

P.

Purpure. Much red, and a little black.

Pile. A Wedge.

Purflu. A border of Furrs.

Patonce. A Crutch.

Patte. Broad.

Poix. Pitch.

S.

Sable. Black.

Sanguine. Of the colour of blood.

Saltire. An instrument to scale Walls.

Shaporne. A Hoad.

Scarpe. A Scarf.

T.

Tenne. Red and yellow.

Torteaux. A Cake.

V.

Vert. Green.
Verdoy. Of Flowers.
Voider. A Looking-glaſs.
Verſied. Turned up-ſide down.

FINIS.